

SETTLEMENT OF BENNETT CASE.

(Special Telegram from Our Own Correspondent.)
SHANGHAI, May 9, 4.48 p.m.
The Bennett case has been settled, the total paying Tls. 72,000.
Mr Bennett has won the well-known foreign case.

GRAT FIRE AT SHASHI.

OUTRAGE OF LIRIN OFFICIALS.

BRITISH CONSULATED MOVE AWAY.

(Special Telegram from Our Own Correspondent.)
SHANGHAI, May 10, 4.16 p.m.
The Custom House and the premises of Messrs Jardine, Matheson and Co. and the China Merchants' Company at Shashi have been destroyed by fire. A military mob set fire to the premises, and it is thought that the Lirin officials are at the bottom of the outrage.
The British Consulate, which was located on a boat, has been moved away.
H.M.S. 24 has been ordered to the scene of the outrage.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

(Supplied to THE CHINA MAIL.)

London, 8th May, 1899.

RIOTS IN ITALY.

Riots in Italy which have recently occurred are increasing in gravity, notably in Pavia, Florence and Leghorn. It is believed that they are chiefly political. Serious conflicts have taken place between the people and the troops. The streets in Milan are barricaded with overturned trams and furniture.

CHINA AND JAPAN—FINAL PAYMENT OF THE INDEMNITY.

The Japanese indemnity has been paid into the Japanese account at the Bank of England.

RESULT OF THE JUBILEE STAKES.

1. Diana Forget.
2. Bridgeman.
3. Minster.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued from the Observatory:—
On the 10th at 11.35 a.m. the barometer has risen slightly on the China coast and in the extreme North. Pressure is highest over N. China with slight gradients, mainly for E. winds, on the coast. Forecast:—light SW to S.W. winds; fair.

NURSES MEMORIAL FUND.

The following names have been submitted to this Fund:—
W. C. H. H. 8 10
M. 5
A. S. 5
F. 10

THE PATTON MEMORIAL.

Captain Lyons and the many other friends of the late Mr Patton, who was one of the American ship R. R. Thomas, have (as we have already mentioned) got up a subscription for a tombstone in memory of their friend, and also to help his widow and three children who are left unprotected. It is worthy of mention that ten of the late Mr Patton's shipmates, as soon as they heard of the death of their friend, subscribed one hundred dollars to the fund. This is conclusive proof of the high esteem in which the deceased was held by those who knew him best. It is being generally admitted that Mr Patton was made the victim of a very questionable complaint on the part of an unscrupulous man, but deceased is now far removed from any act of retribution, and anything which can be done for the widow and children will be acceptable on the part of his many friends. The following is the list sent in to us:—

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Rousselle's Widman | 5 |
| H. Reeves | 10 |
| John McNeil | 10 |
| Wm. Lyons | 20 |
| J. S. Van Buren | 5 |
| C. H. Wheeler | 5 |
| H. B. Walker | 5 |
| T. H. DeWitt | 5 |
| J. E. Ballard | 5 |
| H. A. Lever | 5 |
| R. W. Merriam | 5 |
| T. Gilchrist | 5 |
| J. Wilson | 5 |
| Cook, of Imbert | 1 |
| Steward, do. | 1 |
| Salmon, do. | 1 |
| W. Dunbar | 2.50 |
| H. D. Hawk | 5 |
| William Wiley | 5 |
| E. H. Ray | 5 |
| Cook, ship | St. David |
| Carpenter, do. | 3 |
| Mr. Black, 2nd mate | 3 |
| Steward, do. | 2 |
| Peter Lott | 2 |
| E. R. Sterling | 20 |
| Officers and Crew Ship Gt. Admiral | 38 |
| Lamko and Rogge | 5 |
| Shawm, Tomes & Co. | 5 |
| C. P. Korbner | 5 |
| C. Schmeiser | 5 |
| Simons & Co. | 10 |
| J. T. Hamilton | 10 |
| C. Klink | 10 |
| R. G. Hamilton | 10 |
| T. G. Galt | 10 |
| David Charlson | 10 |
| Oscar Seward | 10 |
| Low, L. Gallorich | 10 |
| L. Lindgren | 10 |
| W. E. Lauscher | 10 |
| H. Grober | 10 |
| Emil L. Galtman | 10 |
| Otto Niehm | 10 |
| Chong Yit Tie | 10 |
| Chong Sen Koo | 10 |
| W. M. Galt | 10 |
| J. J. Norrell | 10 |

We shall be happy to receive any other contributions to the Office for the above truly charitable object, and subscriptions may be forwarded to Captain Lyons, of the R. R. Thomas and Captain Lyons, of the R. R. Thomas.

MURDER AT WEST TERRACE.

A PORTUGUESE CLERK SHOT.

A shocking tragedy was enacted last night at No. 2 West Terrace, a Portuguese named F. X. de Jesus being shot by a visitor to his house. Mr. Jesus, who was about thirty years of age, resided with his wife and family at No. 2 West Terrace. A young woman named Patricia, paid to be a niece of the murdered man, resided with the family. Mr. J. M. Ozorio, a clerk in the employ of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, was a frequent visitor to the house, and was engaged to be married to the young woman on 28th May. He had taken a house in Belilios Terrace, and had it almost furnished and ready for occupation. It would appear, however, that Ozorio and his sweetheart had had frequent disputes, and notwithstanding the fact that the notice of marriage had been posted by the Registrar it frequently appeared as if the match would be broken off. Between six and seven o'clock last night, Ozorio went to see his sweetheart, and they had a rather heated conversation in the verandah of the ground floor of the house. Mr. Jesus, attracted by the noise, looked in and asked what the disturbance was about. Ozorio resented his interference and some words passed between them, when Ozorio suddenly pulled out a revolver out of his pocket and fired five shots in rapid succession. Mr. Jesus, who was able to walk to a chair, was found by a neighbour to be rapidly sinking. He had two bullet wounds in his right breast, two in the stomach, and the fifth bullet had passed through the sleeve of his jacket.

The report of the shots had gathered together a number of people, and Ozorio was discovered running down Caine Road. The alarm was raised and pursuit given. Indian constable 431, on duty near the Italian Convent, saw the man running along Caine Road with the revolver in his hand, and promptly arrested him. Other Portuguese ran to the Central Station and reported a murder had been committed, and the detective staff hurried to the house. The Indian constable took Ozorio to the Central Police Station, where he was detained. Meanwhile a doctor had been sent for, and Dr. Jordan and another medical man quickly arrived at the house, but were unable to do anything for the murdered man. The body was afterwards removed to the mortuary. At the Magistrate's today, before Commander Hastings, Ozorio was charged with the wilful murder of F. X. de Jesus. After evidence of arrest had been given, the case was remanded till Thursday.

It is alleged that Ozorio wished to take his sweetheart away from the house of his uncle, but Mr. Jesus objected, as Miss Patricia has been a member of his family since she was quite a child. Ozorio got very angry, and threatened to shoot Jesus; upon which the murdered man said, "You can shoot me, but I cannot allow you to take her away." Very shortly after this, the shots were fired, and it is also stated that Ozorio then dropped the revolver and walked away, remarking he was going to say "Good bye" to his sister. A friend of the deceased hurried after Ozorio, and he was arrested near the Italian Convent. It is seldom so cool and determined a murder has been committed, and perhaps never among the law-abiding Portuguese community in this Colony. Deceased is said to have been a very respectable man, and was the mainstay and breadwinner for his mother, as well as his own family. Great sympathy is felt for those who have been so shockingly bereaved.

WHICH WAY? AND WHY?

Now, which is right—will some one say—
Let Whig-high-way, or Way-high-way?
Or Way-high-way, as some declare?
Or Whig-high-way, as others swear?
Will one familiar with Chinese
Decide 'twixt whigs and ways and wees?
It should not be in English words
To mispronounce a poet's daisies.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

CLOSING CRUISE OF THE SEASON.

The closing cruise of the season took place on Sunday, 8th May, in very fine weather, the Commodore and fleet leaving the Club moorings at one o'clock, and sailing over to the north side of Stoncote's Island, where they anchored for tiffin. About half-past three o'clock, a ladies' race was started round Stoncote's Island. The boats finished as follows:—
Eric, Mr. Denison, 4 35 25
Timor's Outter, Mrs. Gray, 4 38 8
Maid Marion, Miss Purden, 4 39 35
Paysa, Mrs. Bagnall Wilde, 4 40 35
Sylph, Mrs. Ross, 4 42 54
The ladies and Phoebe went the opposite way round to the others, but did not gain thereby. The Messrs. Chamberlains, (late Adams), Doris and Andrew also took part in the cruise, but did not race.
The draught of the Phoebe had been increased to about 4' 3", and appeared to go much better for it in the good breeze, but she is scarcely quite good enough yet for the Championship next year.

VANDERBILT'S DEATH.

HOLSTEIN, SLEIGH, AND CO.

CHAMBERLAIN'S DEATH.

CHAMBERLAIN'S DEATH.

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CHINA, MADAGASCAR AND OTHER THINGS.

SOME DOUBTS AND SOME CONCLUSIONS.

The Earl of Salisbury, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at Bradford recently, is reported to have said:—"We had very clear and definite rights of trade in relation to Madagascar. France chose to repudiate her obligations in that respect and to deprive us without any excuse in our opinion of the rights we possessed. There was a remedy undoubtedly, and that remedy was war, but he took it that the whole country was absolutely unanimous that war would have been too dear a price for the trade rights of Madagascar." Very tersely and neatly expressed, the whole matter in a nutshell. Leave out the words Madagascar and France and it would do for the formula of our foreign policy since the early part of the century, and might be applied to the Fishery rights question in Newfoundland, to the fortification of Bismarck, to the Venezuela case, or even to the momentous issues now at stake in China.

The British people in their slow steady fashion come to definite conclusions as to certain rights possessed by them, some other nation infringes or extinguishes those rights, and one of the great spokesmen of the nation says there is only one remedy, but we shrink from that remedy, for it is war.

If this be true it shows a great national self-distrust, not characteristic of the individuals composing it, and it is worth while considering the causes of this meanness of the state.

The oft-quoted 'man in the street,' if asked why we could not go to war, if necessary, say for our rights in Madagascar, the reaping of the harvest we have sown in China, or any other question which vitally affects our life and prosperity as a nation and his reply would be—Our army is excellent what there is of it, but we could not fight any of those Continental nations with their blooded legions. It is to be observed, that the man in the street is not engaged in, only that the armed forces of the nation are not sufficiently powerful to uphold the national will, and enforce, if necessary, our just rights against all trespassers.

There is no want of the military spirit in our people; the introduction of the army estimates asserted that one-fourth of the male youth of the nation elected to serve either in the Navy, Army or Volunteers. It is not reluctance on the part of the taxpayers to meet the necessary bill, for a total of about £50,000,000, has been voted for the current year, and a still more convincing proof that parsimony has no place in the popular agitation which resulted in the expansion of the navy.

The prevailing sentiment makes a clear distinction between the effectiveness for war of the naval and land forces, and justly so. The issue was placed before our people whether we should have a navy capable of meeting a hostile combination on the sea, or risk losing our commerce, and the answer is the navy of to-day.

What is at the root of the distrust of our land forces? There is a sort of instinctive dislike of a military caste, and this dislike has been well justified in the history of our own and other countries, and unfortunately our military officers generally do their utmost to favour this idea of a distinct caste. Then the whole organization of the army has been since Cromwell's time on an aristocratic basis. Other institutions have followed the steady advance of the democratic ideal, only the army has been standing on its aristocratic pedestal and so it is out of harmony with the sentiment of the people.

The speech of Mr. Brodick, when presenting the Army estimates, reads like a long apology for a broken-down organization, and there are promises of a lot of petty patchings up, but the root of the trouble is not even hinted at; nor are the plain issues put before the country for decision. The Army is now confessedly unable to undertake any serious military power. It cannot defend our just rights if the transgressor is Russia or France or Germany. The increase of 23,000 men and the reforms promised will certainly not make it able to do so. The peace has been kept by a long series of concessions, but the people are getting sick of concessions, and rightly so. The long list of concessions in regard to the Newfoundland fisheries, Transvaal, Burma, Siam, Madagascar, Tunis, West Africa and now China, is enough to try the patience of a less high-spirited people than the British, and when told that they must put up with it or take the alternative, which is war, some day, perhaps not far distant, the answer will be clear and unmistakable: then let it be war, and it is not over some such petty question as that of a German prince on a Spanish throne that our people will fight for their bread and butter, which is being sliced from them on all sides.

There is a good old saying trotted out by politicians, newspapermen, and platform speakers, especially military ones. It is called conscription, and the indirect cost of universal military service is vaguely hinted at. It is said that a large number of men are kept away from productive work and have to be doled out and fed during that time, but the question is never put as to whether it is better to take a man away from his work and clothe and feed him for years, or to do the same for three men for two years.

For the purpose of comparison, and taking the figures for the current year from the Estimates, we have Navy, 104,000; Army, 160,000; Militia, 60,000; Volunteers, 250,000; or a total of 514,000 men; but the Militia and Volunteers are not away from their work all the time, even the conscription of the militia and volunteers with such slight exceptions.

annum per man, we can make up the equivalent total of 311,000 men continuously kept by the country and producing nothing.

The peace army of Germany, that is men serving with the colours for training and the draft amount to about 1,000,000, 1 per cent of the total population. On the same basis taking the population of the British Islands at 40,000,000, we should have 400,000 men withdrawn from productive work continuously, in order to say a man for every 31 men at present, but there is a compensating item. Under a system of universal military service it would be necessary to keep the men away from work for more than two years, and that in the 20th and 21st year of their lives, when a man is certainly not at his greatest capacity as a breadwinner. Under our present system we keep men away from industry for from 6 to 12 years endeavouring to make professional fighting men of them, and so expelling them from civil life.

No Continental military system would exactly suit our conditions, but it is not an impossible task to devise a system that would provide all forces necessary for India and the Crown Colonies, and in 8 to 10 years on four months' notice, 500,000 trained soldiers at home, and for less direct cost than we now pay. What effect this would have on the national policy, and what effect it would have on the policy of our foreign relations, are questions which have been no philosophical question in Newfoundland, no Egyptian question and it is more than probable no scramble for China, and no fear of war, which is the next worst thing to war itself for commerce.

There is a strong case for and against general military service, but it is a choice of evils, and as long as there is possibility of war, the system that provides the most effective force at the lowest cost must be better than a succession of costly makeshifts, which merely serve to give the confidence to our statement so necessary for a continuous policy consistently pursued, even without shrinking from a fear of war.

THE WAR.

NEWS FROM LONDON.

April 23.—It is reported that the Americans have seized the telegraph cable to Havana.

The Spanish-American war is causing a great rise in wheat in England, the price today being 4s 4d to 4s 4½d per quarter.

April 24.—A despatch boat has arrived at Key West, which left the American fleet yesterday afternoon, and reports that a Spanish blockade of Havana has been established. Ships have been detached from the blockading squadron on special service, east and west.

An American torpedo boat has captured the Spanish schooner *Mulidra* after a short chase.

The owners of the steamer *Bucanadora* have protested against the steamer being captured on the ground that the United States has not yet declared war.

Orders have been issued to mine all American harbours, but they will be of no use to us to prevent friendly powers suffering.

April 24 (Wednesday).—The Havana fleet opened fire on the American squadron on Saturday night. Ten shells in all were fired but none took effect. The American ships did not return the fire.

April 25.—The Spanish steamers *Celina* and *Selvan* and various small ones have been captured in American waters.

Detachments from the American fleet at Havana have gone to blockade Matanzas, Mariel and Cardenas.

The main squadron when proceeding westward sighted a warship, which was supposed to be Spanish, and forthwith the Americans gave chase with guns all ready trained. The warship they were chasing, however, proved to be the Italian cruiser *Caracciolo*.

The Spanish Budget asks the Cortes for full authority to raise funds by loans and new taxation, of which some will be payable in advance.

THE QUESTION OF NAVAL BASIS.

MORE NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENCE.

There is much writing on the question of Naval basis in the Times, which arrived by this mail.

'Navals,' writing on the question of Hongkong, states:—"Sir W. Robinson, quite innocently no doubt, postulates a naval station in the East Coast exactly similar to that in the Black Sea in 1854. Great Britain occupying the position which then fell to Russia. In such a case there can be no doubt of the fate of Hongkong. This situation has not at present been reached, and it is simpler, as well as infinitely cheaper and quicker, to redistribute movable forces—the fighting navy—than to increase passive defences which in the absence of that force have invariably proved useless. The apparent enthusiasm of the Navy League for a policy which during nearly forty years entailed the British Navy to a dangerous extent defies explanation."

To him Mr. H. W. Wilson replies:—"Navals" reads something into the letters and telegrams of the Navy League Hongkong branch which is not to be found there. This branch has never expressed the slightest wish to fortify Miao Yai or to lock thousands of troops up there. Indeed, it says expressly 'the territory need not be garrisoned or fortified, or held otherwise than by a police force except in case of war.' As to the erection of forts on the north side of the island of Hongkong, which the branch has unquestionably advocated, it should be remembered that at present, on this side of the island, are two docks of great value. Opinions may differ as to the amount of protection which should be given to these docks, but no one would deny that they should be protected. At present they are quite defensible, and they and ships in them could be damaged or destroyed by a stray cruiser. But I cannot imagine how the Navy League could suppose that the Navy League has pledged itself even to the protection of the docks by a single 4.7 in. G.L. It has only published the views of its branch."

The American Ship *David* has been bound for New York, and will reach New York on the 18th April. The cargo consisted of seventy thousand cases of petroleum. Owing to water pouring into the vessel from all sides, an effort was made to discharge immediately the petroleum into the sea. The *David* is a very fine ship, and the cargo is of great value.

LOCAL COMPOSERS. 6 Pieces, by Orange, Ward, & Co. Xmas 1897. Price, 81.00.—Robinson Piano Company.

A very interesting function took place on 4th inst. at York House, when the Duke of York was presented with an elegant medal of the Duke of Clarence's ship *Endymion*, in which he and his late brother, the late Duke of Clarence, made voyages round the world some years ago.

MR. J. HARRY WATERS, HEADMASTER, STATION SCHOOL, BAWDAPOUR, says:—"I regard Chamberlain's Pain Balm as a most useful household medicine. I have used it for toothache, rheumatism, and other pains, and it has always given me relief. I have also used it for the pains of the chest, and it has been of great service to me. I have also used it for the pains of the head, and it has been of great service to me. I have also used it for the pains of the back, and it has been of great service to me. I have also used it for the pains of the legs, and it has been of great service to me. I have also used it for the pains of the arms, and it has been of great service to me. I have also used it for the pains of the feet, and it has been of great service to me. I have also used it for the pains of the hands, and it has been of great service to me. I have also used it for the pains of the face, and it has been of great service to me. 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SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

LIGHTING A BODY BY WAVE-POWER.

An English syndicate is developing an
 electrically lighted buoy, which the cur-
 rent for the lamp is generated by a dynamo
 mounted on the buoy driven by a wave-power
 hydraulic engine, says The Engineer and
 Engineering Record. Practical trials have
 been conducted and tests have been made
 with the device in the open sea. The buoy
 is a double-acting pump, which forces water
 into an air-tight reservoir, from which it is
 delivered to a Pelton wheel coupled to a
 small dynamo in the upper portion of the
 buoy. The buoy is six feet in diameter
 and will develop about five horse-power on
 ordinary wave motion. The lamp is fifty-
 candle-power.

THE DYNAMOMETER.

The tractive power of elephants, horses,
 and men was lately tested at Barmen and
 Berlin by the dynamometer, says The
 Engineer and Engineering Record. The
 dynamometer is a device for measuring
 a tractive force up to thirty tons was at-
 tached to the floor. Two powerful horses
 were first attached to it, capable of drawing
 a load of 10 tons on an ordinary road. Their
 pulling effort on the dynamometer was
 1.2 tons. The largest elephant was
 next yoked to the instrument and gave a
 record of 1.85 tons and then 2.5 tons. But
 a smaller elephant with more spirit gave
 a pull of 5.5 tons. In the further
 trial it was shown that 43 men were about
 equal to one elephant, their combined pull
 registering 5.5 tons. In the case of both
 the horses and the men, however, the col-
 lective maximum force was probably not
 reached, as it is not required to the end.
 The elephants, by throwing its weight sud-
 denly against the instrument, might also
 produce a tension far in excess of any
 steady pressure it could exert.

THE QUARTER STONE IN THE WORLD.

From out of England's red sandstone
 quarries at Houghton Point, W. W. any
 Industries and Iron, was wrought some
 time since a monolith measuring 115 feet
 high by 10 feet square at the base, and a
 foot square at the top. It was origi-
 nally intended to send to the Chicago Ex-
 position as a Wisconsin exhibit. Engi-
 neering and financial reasons, however, in-
 terposed to prevent this, and the monolith
 has lain at the quarry ever since. A
 movement is now on foot to ship it by water
 to Milwaukee, and to set it up on the lake
 to mark the coming semicentennial of
 statehood. It is claimed that this stone is
 higher than any recorded single quarried
 stone in the world. The granite obelisk at
 Karnak, however, comes very near to it,
 being 108 feet high.

WHAT IS PROBABLY THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT

in automatics, says Electricity, is a sun-
 blind recently introduced by a Berlin firm.
 As soon as the sun shines on the room or
 window to be protected the blind lifts itself
 down, and when the sun "goes in" the
 blind draws itself up. The blind is con-
 nected by a U-tube partially
 filled with mercury. A platinum wire
 melted into the glass makes contact with
 the mercury at the head of the tube, and
 there are also platinum contact wires
 brought into the glass tube, one of which
 is in contact with the mercury only
 when it stands level on the two sides, and
 the other only when the mercury in one
 side of the tube rises. One of the bulbs
 contains only air, the other is filled with
 black wax. When no sun is in the air in
 the tube, the bulb occupies the same volume
 and the mercury stands at equal heights in
 both legs of the tube; but when the sun is
 shining, the bulb with the black wax
 absorbs the sun's rays, and causes the
 mercury to rise in the opposite side of the
 tube. This causes the circuit of the sun-
 blind to be closed, and the automatic
 switch switching off the current as soon as
 the blind gets to the end of its range, and
 reversing the connections of the motor so
 that it is ready to wind up the blind as
 soon as the sun goes in. In the tube in
 the blind, the wax is fused by the heat
 of the sun. When the blind reaches the top
 the current is again switched off, and the
 connections are reversed at the switch.

THE BLUE COLOR OF LAKES.

It is generally agreed, says Appleton's
 Popular Science Monthly, as Carl Vogt
 demonstrated a few years ago, that per-
 water, as in many of the deepest lakes, is
 greenish blue, and it is usually supposed that
 the greenish blue color is due to the water
 given to them by yellowish matter held in
 suspension, while an excess of such matter
 turns them yellow. The explanation,
 while he regards it as correct as far as the
 color of water is not accepted by M. W.
 Spring, as sufficient to account for lakes
 looking blue; for, if their water is really
 pure and quiet, it will absorb the red
 of the light, reflecting little or none, and look
 black. What gives this water its reflecting
 power? Some suppose the existence of color-
 less solid matter in the water like the dust
 that makes visible the different lights of the
 atmosphere. But this is admitted to be
 a possibility; but M. Spring has satisfied
 himself by experiments that water absolutely
 pure will also reflect the light if the
 mass is composed of layers of different tem-
 perature that give rise to convection cur-
 rents. This conclusion is supported by
 observation. Prof. F. A. Forel has found
 that fresh-water lakes are more transparent
 in winter than in summer, as they should
 be by M. Spring's theory, because in sum-
 mer the difference in temperature between
 the surface and the lower layers is great-
 er. Thus the ripples of the lake-dwellers
 can be seen on the bottom of the Swiss
 lakes in winter at places where they
 are not at all visible in summer.

SEVERE TREATMENT OF BURNS.

Extensive burns are treated by Dr.
 Tommasini, an Italian specialist, by the in-
 jection of an antiseptic solution of sodium
 chloride (common salt) and sodium bicar-
 bonate (cooking soda). In the case of a young man who had been
 burned over the entire right side of the
 chest, and over the whole right arm,
 shoulder, back, and buttocks, injections of
 this solution daily for three weeks brought
 about recovery. Experiments on animals
 in the Mannschaff für praktische Der-
 matologie that serum from a sealded dog
 will kill a well on if injected into his
 vein, but that the fatal result can be averted
 by a second injection of the antiseptic
 serum just described.

THE SUBSTITUTION OF THUNDER.

While lightning, says Industries and
 Iron, may be seen and its illumination of
 clouds and mist may be recognized when
 it is seen from a distance, its sound, how-
 ever, is rarely audible more than half a
 mile. The thunder from very distant
 storms, therefore, seldom reaches the ear.
 The reason of the great uncertainty in the
 audibility of thunder is not difficult to un-
 derstand. It depends, not merely on the
 initial intensity of the crash, but quite as
 much on the surrounding of the observer,
 even as in the quiet country one will ob-
 serve feeble sounds that escape the ear in
 a noisy city. Perhaps the most curious and
 important condition of audibility is that the
 thunder waves of sound have to be re-
 fracted or reflected by the ground, street
 and cold air between the observer and the
 lightning, by the layer of warm air which

above and below, so as entirely to pass
 over or around the observer. Sound, in
 its wave-like progress obliquely through
 layers of air of different densities, is sub-
 ject to refraction, and this refraction may
 occur at any time and place. Thus, obser-
 vers at the top of a hill frequently hear
 hoar hoar whistles that are inaudible at sea
 level; those on hilltops hear thunder that
 cannot be heard in the valley; those in
 front of an obstacle hear sounds inaudible
 to those behind it. The rolling of thun-
 der, like that of a distant cannonade, may
 be largely due to special refractions and re-
 flections of sound. Again, the greater
 velocity of the air at considerable altitude
 above the ground distorts the sound-wave
 and shortens the limit of audibility to the
 forward, while increasing it to the wind-
 ward.

PICTURES THAT TALK.

The latest Parisian scientific toy is a
 picture-book in which the animals make
 their characteristic sounds. It is known as
 the "Dictionnaire parlant" (book of
 speaking pictures). We translate below a
 description of the toy that is contributed to
 the Revue by M. L. Lamy. The pictures
 represent the most familiar domestic ani-
 mals, and each animal speaks its own
 language. To cause it to break silence, the
 user pulls a little string at the edge of the
 book. Here are a rooster, a cow, a
 hen, a little bird in its nest, a donkey,
 a cuckoo, a goat. On the last page are
 children who are welcoming their parents.
 If we pull at each page the string
 spoken of above, we shall hear the
 characteristic cry of each creature. The
 rooster crows, and his cry is very
 well imitated. The donkey brays, the
 lamb bleats, the little bird twitter, the
 cow moos, the cuckoo sings, and the little
 children call out "papa" and "mama."
 The pictures are arranged in a very sym-
 metrical way, and each picture is placed in
 a box hidden in the book. When the
 string is pulled the air enters the corre-
 sponding bellows and is then expelled by a
 spring that tends to return the bellows to
 its original position. The air makes the
 string vibrate, and the vibration is trans-
 mitted to the bellows, which in turn makes
 the air vibrate, and the sound is heard.
 These arrangements have been carefully
 studied with a view to producing the
 proper effects.

A DANGEROUS HABIT.

The common habit of crossing the legs at
 the knees when sitting is cautiously pro-
 tected against, by a writer quoted in The
 Medical News. It is claimed that this
 habit is at least one cause of cold
 feet, headache, varicose veins, ulcers, and
 other troubles due to poor circulation in the
 lower limbs. The reason of this lies in the
 fact that just under the knee, where the
 greatest pressure comes in this position,
/>
 there are large veins, arteries, and nerves,
 whose walls are pressed together, thus
 interfering more or less with the circulation
 and the sensation. It is said that women
 are more liable to acquire the habit than
 men, and it may be added that
 doubtless one reason for this is the height
 of ordinary chair seats. Will not
 some one please invent a chair—a common
 chair—with an adjustable seat, so that,
 whatever the height of the person, the
 chair can be made comfortable? For
 what is more uncomfortable than to be
 obliged to sit for an hour or more in a
 straight-backed chair with a seat so high
 that the toes can barely touch the floor?
 Small wonder that some relief is sought by
 crossing the legs. It is noticeable that
 when the legs are crossed, the height of
 the person, are furnished, the legs usually
 remain straight and the feet firmly on the
 floor.

REASONS FOR BEING A CANNIBAL.

According to a French writer named
 Potier, whose conclusions are quoted in The
 Medical News, twenty per cent of all can-
 nibals eat the dead in order to satisfy their
 curiosity. A few cases of this remedy
 have been recorded, but they are rare. For
 that they may inherit their courage, and
 eat dead children in order to renew their
 youth; ten per cent partake of their near
 relatives from religious motives, either in
 connection with initiatory rites or to glorify
 their faith, and five per cent eat their
 enemies in order to avenge themselves upon
 their enemies. Those who devour human flesh
 because of famine are reduced to eighteen
 per cent. In short, deducting all these
 there remains only a proportion of twenty-
 four per cent, who partake of human flesh
 because they prefer it to other means of
 alimentation.

ON 3RD INST. A THOUSAND PEOPLE ASSEMBLED

on the quay at St. Yves, Huntingdon-
 shire, to witness the baptism of two
 young women. The pastor of the Baptist
 chapel performed the ceremony. He first
 addressed the assembly, and then walked
 into the water, accompanied by one of the
 deacons. The minister wore his usual
 preaching gown, and the deacon his ordinary
 suit. The young women were black dresses.
 One girl gave indications of fainting, but
 the other went through the ceremony without
 faltering, though the water was very cold.

'NEVER KNEW IT TO FAIL.'

M. R. JOHNSTON, RAVALPINDI,
 writes to the Editor of The China Mail,
 Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea
 Remedy, and have given it to travellers
 who are passing through a hot climate, and
 I must say I never knew it to fail.
 It is a medicine I can recommend, and one
 that everybody should have.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA, AND

DIARRHOEA REMEDY is the most successful

medicine in use for Dysentery, Diarrhoea,

Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cholera, and is

for sale everywhere. Price, 60 cents, and \$1.

General Agents.—WATKINS & CO.

Hongkong Tide.

The Tide Table given below has been
 compiled by the Nautical Almanac Office
 in London from the result of the analysis
 of observations taken by means of an au-
 tomatic tide recording machine in the Wa-
 ter Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during
 the years 1887-89.

The zero of the table is Low Water On-
 dinary Spring Tides, which has been found
 to be 3 feet below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide
 gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 5 ft.
 7 in., and on the gauge at Lamont Dock,
 Aberdeen, add 18 ft. 9 in. in the height given
 in the table.

11th to 17th May.

| Time | HIGH WATER. | | | | LOW WATER. | | | |
|------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 11th | 12th | 13th | 14th | 15th | 16th | 17th | 18th |
| 11th | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 |
| 12th | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 |
| 13th | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 |
| 14th | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 |
| 15th | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 |
| 16th | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 |
| 17th | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 |
| 18th | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 | 11.15 |

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

NEW SELECTIONS OF

DIAMOND JEWELLERY AND ENGLISH SILVER WARE.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

on a day passed by the Parkers, the American, a little older than Scott,

On any vessel in the harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven sections, commencing from Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloong shore *k*, and those in the body of the shore are marked *a*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

| Wharfe. | Section. |
|--------------------------|--|
| Harbour Master's Office. | 7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings. |
| P. & O. Co.'s Office. | 8. From Blue Buildings to East Point. |
| Godard's Wharf. | 9. From Kellett's Island to North Point. |
| Naval Yard. | 10. Kowloon Wharves. |
| | 11. Jardine's Wharf. |

| No. | Flag and Reg. | Tons nett. | Date of Arrival. | Consignees or Agents. | Destination | Remarks. |
|-----|---------------|------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------|
| | Danish str. | 426 | May | 6 Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | Singapore | May 11. |
| | Brit. str. | 6490 | May | 6 Carlowitz & Co. | | |
| | Japan. str. | 1886 | May | 6 Mitsui Bussan Kaisha | | |
| | Brit. str. | 1783 | May | 7 Gibb, Livingston & Co. | Sydney, &c. | May 11. |
| | Brit. str. | 2385 | May | 6 Dodwell, Carlill & Co. | | |
| | Brit. str. | 1407 | May | 5 Gibb, Livingston & Co. | | |
| | Brit. str. | 2164 | May | 3 Gibb, Livingston & Co. | | |
| | Spain. str. | 338 | Feb. | 13 Bando & Co. | | |
| | Brit. str. | 1312 | May | 5 Simonsen & Co. | | |
| | Brit. str. | 1145 | May | 7 Yuen Fat Hong | Swatow & Bangkok | May 12. |
| | Brit. str. | 9741 | Mar. | 4 O. & J. S. Co. | Swatow & Bangkok | May 12. |
| | Brit. str. | 1948 | May | 10 Shewan, Tomes & Co. | Shanghai & Kobe | May 11. |
| | Japan. str. | 1320 | May | 9 Chinese | | |
| | Ger. str. | 812 | April | 10 Chinese | | |
| | Ger. str. | 674 | May | 8 Douglas Steamship & Co. | Swatow, &c. | May 11. |
| | Ger. str. | 96 | May | 8 Chinese | | |
| | Frøn. str. | 377 | May | 6 A. R. Marty | Pakhoi | May 11. |
| | Ger. str. | 987 | April | 6 Jehson & Co. | K'oon Loon | May 11. |
| | French str. | 742 | May | 9 A. R. Marty | | |
| | Japan. str. | 1939 | May | 8 Nippon Yusen Kaisha | Kobe & Yokohama | May 12. |
| | Spain. str. | 636 | April | 14 Order | | |
| | Brit. str. | 11,5 | May | 3 Yuen Fat Hong | Bangkok | May 12. |
| | Ger. str. | 600 | May | 3 Jehson & Co. | | |
| | Brit. str. | 1987 | May | 5 Order | | |
| | Norw. str. | 768 | May | 7 Dodwell, Carlill & Co. | | |
| | Norw. str. | 778 | May | 6 Brandt, Wieler & Co. | Nagasaki | May 11. |
| | Japan. str. | 3133 | May | 10 Arnhold, Karberg & Co. | | |
| | Brit. str. | 1011 | May | 8 Yuen Fat Hong | | |
| | Nor. str. | 789 | May | 9 Shewan, Tomes & Co. | | |
| | Brit. str. | 840 | April | 23 Bradley & Co. | | |
| | Brit. str. | 991 | April | 10 Butterfield & Swire | Nagasaki | Yoon Do |
| | Ger. str. | 828 | May | 7 Meyer & Co. | | May 11. |
| | Ger. str. | 1033 | May | 7 Simonsen & Co. | | |
| | Brit. str. | 1932 | May | 1 Dodwell, Carlill & Co. | | |
| | Dutch str. | 1082 | May | 3 Shewan, Tomes & Co. | Tuamoa, &c. | May 11. |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|------|------|-------|----|---------------------|--|
| | Amer. | sh. | 1401 | May | 4 | Matar | |
| | Brit. | sh. | 1997 | April | 7 | Shewan, Tomes & Co. | |
| | Amer. | sch. | 445 | Mar. | 20 | Order | |
| | Amer. | sh. | 1281 | May | 6 | Order | |
| | Amer. | sh. | 1476 | April | 23 | Siemssen & Co. | |
| | Amer. | sch. | 1434 | April | 18 | Standard Oil Co. | |
| | Amer. | sch. | 78 | Mar. | 8 | Order | |
| | Amer. | sch. | | | | Shewan & Co. | |

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

SHARE LIST--QUOTATIONS--MAY 10, 1898.

[illegible]

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----|-----------|------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| Société Française des Carrières nagées du Tonkin..... | 12,000 | Fr. | 50 | all | 100,000 | holders |
| New Hainanai Gold Mining Co., Ltd. 19 Preference shares..... | 50,000 75,000 | \$ | 1 | all | \$1, holders \$1, holders | |
| Reich Anst. Gold Mining Co., Ltd..... | 50,000 | \$ | 1 | 13/1 | 180, holders | |
| Olivera Freshhold Mines, Ltd..... | A 15,000 B 30,000 | \$ | 5 5 | 2 | \$18, holders \$25 | |
| PLANTING, ETC. | | | | | | |
| China-Borneo Company, Ltd..... | 7,500 | \$ | 100 | all | nom. | |
| H. G. Brown & Co., Limited, in liq. 50,000 | 50,000 | \$ | 100 | all | \$5, buyers | |
| Hongkong Road Company, Ltd..... | 12,000 | \$ | 50 | all | \$25, buyers | |
| DISPERSEMENTS. | | | | | | |
| A. S. Watson & Co., Limited..... | 80,000 | \$ | 11 | all | \$112 | |
| MORTGAGE. | | | | | | |
| H.K. and China Gas Co., Limited..... | 7,000 | \$ | 10 | all | \$193 | |
| Hongkong Electric Co., Limited..... | 30,000 | \$ | 10 | 1 | \$6.57, holders | |
| INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE. | | | | | | |
| Green Island Cement Co., Ltd..... | 900,000 | \$ | 11 | 10 | \$27, sales \$124, buyers | |
| MINERALS. | | | | | | |
| Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd..... | 10,000 | \$ | 1 | 2 15/ | 18 | |
| Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited..... | 1,200 | \$ | 11 | all | \$24, buyers | |
| Geo. Pawlett & Co., Limited..... | 6,000 | \$ | 5 | 2 | \$2430 | |
| Hongkong Baker Company, Ltd..... | 800 | \$ | 11 | all | \$23 | |
| Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Ltd..... | 10,000 | \$ | 7 | 5 | \$103, buyers | |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited..... | 5,000 | \$ | 2 | all | \$107, buyers | |
| Hong Kong Paper Manufacturing Co., Ltd. | 5,000 | \$ | 5 | all | \$124, as div. | |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. New Cotton Spinning and Weav- ing Co., Ltd..... | 5,000 10,000 | Fr. | 100 10 | Fr. 10 Fr. 10 | Fr. 100 | |
| International Cotton Manufactur- ing Co., Ltd..... | 10,000 | Fr. | 10 | Fr. 10 | Fr. 127, as div. | |
| Georgian Paper Co., Ltd..... | 5,000 | Fr. | 10 | Fr. 10 | Fr. 100, sales | |
| Cambridge & Co., Ltd..... | 2,500 | Fr. | 5 | 5 | \$103 | |
| Soy Chas Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. | 3,000 | Fr. | 50 | Fr. 50 | Fr. 143 | |

| State. | Amount. | Paid. | Balance. | Questions. |
|--------------------------|-------------|----------|--------------------------|------------|
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| A. C. STONE, Treasurer. | | | | |

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